



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

# HARVARD LAW REVIEW.

Published monthly, during the Academic Year, by Harvard Law Students.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$2.50 PER ANNUM . . . . . 35 CENTS PER NUMBER.

## Editorial Board.

ROBERT G. DODGE, *Editor-in-Chief*.  
FRANKLIN M. ARCHER,  
ROLAND GRAY,  
LIVINGSTON HAM,  
LOGAN HAY,  
HAROLD D. HAZELTINE,  
ROBERT HOMANS,  
ROBERT L. RAYMOND,

JAMES A. PIRCE, *Treasurer*.  
EDWARD SANDFORD,  
HARRY U. SIMS,  
CLARENCE B. SMITH,  
LLOYD W. SMITH,  
J. LEWIS STACKPOLE, JR.,  
CHARLES S. THURSTON,  
JENS I. WESTENGARD.

THE LAW SCHOOL.—The following table shows the registration in the School on November 15th for eight successive years:—

	1889-90	1890-91	1891-92	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97
Third year	50	44	48	69	66	82	96	93
Second year	59	73	112	119	122	135	138	179
First year	86	101	142	135	140	172	224	169
Specials	59	61	61	71	23	13	9	31
Total	254	279	363	394	351	402	467	472

The new requirements for admission are now in force for the first time, with a most gratifying result. Counting specials, 176 of the men who enter this year are eligible for regular standing under the new rules, as against 178 last year. On the other hand, there are but 24 among those entering who are not entitled to regular standing, while last year there were 53. The falling off shown in the table is, therefore, practically confined to the class of men against whom the new rules are aimed. The third year class, it will be noticed, is slightly smaller than last year. The actual percentage of second year men not returning is 36, as against 30 last year, 34 and 44 respectively in the two years preceding. The second year class fares better. Only 23 per cent of its members fail to return, as against 28, 24, and 27 respectively in the three years preceding. These figures, which would seem to indicate that a third year of study is even now not regarded with favor, are to be explained by reference to the hard times, for, while not looked upon as absolutely essential, a third year is coming to be more and more regarded as a great advantage. The above percentages are not based on the total registration as shown in the tables, for men admitted to advanced standing are of course included there. The number of these men has steadily decreased until this year there are none.

Below are given the usual tables showing the sources from which seven successive classes have been drawn, both as to previous college training and as to the geographical districts from which the students have come:—

## HARVARD GRADUATES.

Class of	From Massachusetts.	New England outside of Massachusetts.	Outside of New England.	Total.
1893	34	1	19	54
1894	30	2	17	49
1895	32	4	13	49
1896	23	7	17	47
1897	27	2	15	44
1898	42	1	25	68
1899	45	6	19	70

## GRADUATES OF OTHER COLLEGES.

Class of	From Massachusetts.	New England outside of Massachusetts.	Outside of New England.	Total.
1893	5	9	21	35
1894	7	20	38	65
1895	8	14	30	52
1896	14	11	45	70
1897	9	12	56	77
1898	19	23	62	104
1899	21	12	45	78

## HOLDING NO DEGREE.

Class of	From Massachusetts.	New England outside of Massachusetts.	Outside of New England.	Total.	Total of Class.
1893	4	1	7	12	101
1894	20	1	10	31	142
1895	16	3	14	33	135
1896	10	4	9	23	140
1897	26	7	16	49	170
1898	25	2	25	52	224
1899	11	2	8	21	169

The following thirty-five colleges have conferred their first degrees on members of the entering class, the figures indicating the number of men from each college, where more than one: Amherst (9), Yale (9), Princeton (7), Brown (6), Bowdoin (4), Leland Stanford (4), Bates (3), Cornell (3), De Pauw (3), Dartmouth (2), Knox (2), Mass. Institute of Technology (2), Union (2), University of Alabama, Boston College, University of California, University of Chicago, Colgate, Dalhousie, Georgetown, Hillsdale, Holy Cross, Iowa, Johns Hopkins, Lake Forest, Louisiana, McGill, Middlebury, Oberlin, Ohio State University, Trinity, Vanderbilt, University of Vermont, Williams, and North Western.

A significant fact, showing a continued increase in the earnestness of the men who come to the School, is that the percentage of men withdrawing or not taking examinations very steadily decreases. Last year but eight per cent of the first year and three per cent of the second year men were placed in this list.

---

PREFERENCE OF VETERANS IN THE MASSACHUSETTS CIVIL SERVICE.—The Supreme Court of Massachusetts, having disallowed as clearly unreasonable the proposition that any veteran, however unfit, must have any office, however necessary its duties might make fitness (*Brown v.*